8/18/86 S6430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

June Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment reached 1,486,400 statewide in June, a gain of 9,400 over the revised estimate of 1,477,000 for May. Over 75 percent of the increase was attributed to the seasonal increase in agricultural employment normally associated with the harvest of farm products at this time of year. Unemployment also increased during the latest 30-day period, reaching 147,100 in June, virtually the same number as recorded for July, 1983. Jobless levels normally rise in June and can be traced to the influx of students and recent graduates of local schools and universities. These changes in labor force components resulted in a jump in percentage of unemployment to 9.0 percent from 8.8 percent in May. Year-ago comparisons showed total employment up by only 500, while unemployment increased 32,700 or 28.6 percent over the same 12-month period.

Nationally, employment was 110,869,000 in June and unemployment 8,775,000. The unemployment rate of 7.3 percent rose from 7.0 in May, but was below the 7.5 percent registered last June.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE

The number of wage and salary workers in Oklahoma totaled 1,156,600 in June, down 5,800 from the previous month. Over the month, four of eight major published industries showed job declines, while the remaining four were estimated to have gained employment. Government recorded the largest loss -8,000- as a seasonal cutback of 7,800 occurred in state and local units. Mining, off some 900 jobs, continued to suffer losses in the oil and gas extraction divisions. Transportation-public utilities was also down by a net 600 in June as a strike at a national communications firm reduced statewide employment in this industry temporarily. Manufacturing lost 200 positions since May as worker levels moved up in the nondurable sector, and down in durable goods.

On the plus side, the 2,200 gain by the service industry was the most positive. Seasonal increases by businesses commonly associated with tourist and recreation activities accounted for most of the monthly gains. Trade employment improved slightly, up 1,300, as both wholesale and retail levels rose. Finance-insurance-real estate remained steady, as a 300 increase was estimated since May. Construction was also up by 100 for the estimation period.

The June nonfarm wage and salary job level was down 33,500 from the corresponding estimate for June of last year. Historically, the magnitude of this change is second only to the 56,200 decline which occurred between June, 1982 and June, 1983. As noted in previous publications, over 90.0 percent of this decline is represented by job losses in the three goods-producing industries: mining-manufacturing-construction.

Continued stress in the oil and gas extraction industry was the primary cause of the 13,800 job loss in mining over-the-year. Manufacturing, still under pressure from foreign competition, fell 11,800 over the same period. Construction, squeezed by an excess inventory of both residential and commercial buildings, slumped 4,700 during the past year: The 4,100 drop in government was due mostly to the decline in employment at both the state and local level due to reduced federal funding and falling tax- revenues. Continued readjustment in the trucking and warehousing business was a major cause of the 2,600 decline in the transportation-public utility industry; while to a lesser degree, the strike in the communications industry was a temporary restraining factor. Increases at the retail level offset wholesale losses and held trade to a minor 100 decline while finance-insurance-real estate remained unchanged. The best job news was provided by services, which grew by 3,600 over the year and was spread among several industry segments.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants, currently estimated at 118,600, earned an average $400.73 per week in June. This total was down $3.36 from the revised May estimate of $404.09 as the workweek lengthened slightly while wage rates slipped 13 cents per hour. Durable goods average pay remained steady as a longer workweek offset a drop in wage rates. Nondurable goods workers did not fare quite as well since both hours and pay rates declined to move paychecks slightly lower. In any given estimation period, changes in hours worked usually exert the greater influence on average weekly pay. However, concurrent with national trends, Oklahoma production workers in many components are experiencing changes in hourly wage rates which are increasingly affecting weekly pay. Within durables, the longest decline was the $21.00 drop among fabricated structural metal workers while people making instruments and related products gained $31.00 on the average. The $5.00 increase in food and kindred products earnings was the best among nondurable workers, while producers of petroleum refining products slipped $24.00 since May.

Compared to June, 1985, the average weekly paycheck of all manufacturing workers was almost $5.00 lower in the current survey month. The length of the workweek was identical in the comparison periods, but hourly rates dropped 12 cents over the year. This same pattern prevailed in both durable and nondurable goods. In durable goods production workers in instruments increased their pay by $43.00 while transportation equipment workers sustained a loss of $46.00 over the same period. In both instances, the changes was brought about by weekly hour fluctuations. In durables, producers of newspapers and periodicals dropped $39.00 due to a 3.2 hour decline in the average workweek. The most dramatic change in weekly earnings was among petroleum refining workers, where average weekly pay went down $93.00 as the average period worked contracted 2.1 hours and hourly pay dropped from $13.11 to $11.31 per hour.

Hours and earnings surveyed for the five nonmanufacturing industries show that during June, those employed in oil and gas extraction had higher earnings compared to May, while communication-electric-gas pay moved substantially lower. Over the year workers in all five industries suffered earnings reductions.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 47 counties and all four metropolitan areas in June over the revised estimates for May. The rates declined in 25 counties and were unchanged in 5 others. The highest rate was 22.1 percent registered by Ottawa County while Woods County came in with a low 3.3 percent in June. The statewide unemployment rate increased in June, climbing to 9.0 percent from the revised 8.8 percent in May. Since June of last year, comparison of statistics show that the unemployment rates increased in 66 counties, declined in 10, and was unchanged in Tillman County.

Unemployment rates were higher, both monthly and yearly, in all four of the metropolitan statistical areas.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JUNE 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun 1986p	May 1986r	Jun 1985r	May 1986p	Jun 1986r	May 1985r	Jun 1986p	May 1986r	Jun 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$400.73	404.09	405.66	41.1	40.9	41.1	9.75	9.88	9.87
DURABLE GOODS	425.52	423.94	429.89	41.8	41.0	41.9	10.18	10.34	10.26
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	451.34	436.36	459.83	42.7	41.4	44.6	10.57	10.54	10.31
PRIMARY METAL IND.	434.04	436.45	414.41	44.2	44.4	42.9	9.82	9.83	9.66
FABRICATED METALS	359.72	365.31	370.24	39.1	40.5	40.2	9.20	9.02	9.21
FAB. STRUC. METALS	370.36	391.11	374.13	39.4	42.1	40.1	9.40	9.29	9.33
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	428.74	421.74	413.76	46.2	43.3	42.7	9.28	9.74	9.69
OIL FIELD MACH.	421.78	415.84	447.32	40.4	40.1	42.2	10.44	10.37	10.60
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	403.79	404.95	408.20	39.9	38.9	41.4	10.12	10.41	9.86
TRANSP. EQUIP.	495.14	495.73	541.99	38.0	37.9	41.5	13.03	13.08	13.06
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	471.75	440.44	428.48	47.7	44.0	43.5	9.89	10.01	9.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	357.11	366.71	361.67	39.9	40.7	39.7	8.95	9.01	9.11
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	336.17	331.78	332.69	41.4	42.7	41.9	8.12	7.77	7.94
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	189.59	197.34	176.89	36.6	39.0	36.7	5.18	5.06	4.82
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	397.49	395.41	413.88	39.2	39.7	40.3	10.14	9.96	10.27
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	396.52	395.78	386.32	43.1	41.4	40.2	9.20	9.56	9.61
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	370.28	373.04	409.36	37.9	38.3	41.1	9.77	9.74	9.96
PETROLEUM REFINING	409.42	433.50	502.11	36.2	37.5	38.3	11.31	11.56	13.11
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	451.04	441.98	462.83	40.2	40.4	42.5	11.22	10.94	10.89
CONSTRUCTION	402.19	400.91	405.17	37.0	35.7	36.7	10.87	11.23	11.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES	457.83	530.86	505.86	37.9	43.8	41.6	12.08	12.12	12.16
WHOLESALE TRADE	359.79	358.75	360.76	39.8	38.7	39.6	9.04	9.27	9.11
RETAIL TRADE*	190.89	190.65	200.03	31.5	30.9	31.7	6.06	6.17	6.31

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 118,600, production workers in manufacturing. The data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS [1]

	Jun-86	May-86	Jun-85
Sex, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Male	29,716	29,527	16,470
Female	11,563	11,253	9,969
Race, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
White	35,024	3,4423	22,602
Nonwhite	6,255	6,357	3,837
Age, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Under 25	5,758	5,635	3,990
25-44	26,094	25,749	16,210
Over 45	9,427	9,396	6,239
[2]Industry, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Mining	9,576	9,151	3,360
Construction	6,336	6,317	4,332
Manufacturing	9,081	9,647	5,972
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,391	1,461	1,153
Trade	5,457	5,437	4,381
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,058	996	804
Services	6,731	6,304	5,194
Government & all other	1,649	1,467	1,243
[2]Occupation, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Professional & Managerial	5,651	5,115	3,760
Clerical and Sales	7,469	7,085	5,739
Services	2,407	2,407	2,105
Processing & Ag	1,021	1,085	725
Machine Trade	3,405	3,384	1,550
Benchwork	2,688	3,259	2,111
Structural Work	8,253	8,200	5,268
Other	10,385	10,245	5,181
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Under 5 Weeks	12,625	13,315	8,475
5 - 14 Weeks	17,578	17,775	10,580
15 Weeks & Over	11,076	9,690	7,384

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment

* *Data for week ending 6/21/86*

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment claims for the week ending June 21, 1986, increased 1.2 percent over May and were up 56.1 percent compared to June, 1985. Claims increased over the month in mining and service industries while falling for those formerly employed in manufacturing. This trend is reinforced in the occupation categories as professional-mangerial and clerical-sales claims increased and benchwork claims decreased.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	MAY-86	JUNE 85
U.S.	110,869,000	8,775,000	119,644,000	7.3	7.0	7.5
OKLAHOMA	1,487,400	147,100	1,634,500	9.0	8.8	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	9,470	710	10,180	7.0	7.6	8.3
2 ALFALFA	3,430	210	3,640	5.8	5.2	3.8
3 ATOKA	7,950	740	8,690	8.5	8.5	7.5
4 BEAVER	3,700	170	3,870	4.4	4.2	3.1
5 BECKHAM	8,590	1,720	10,310	16.7	16.5	8.7
6 BLAINE	6,320	740	7,060	10.5	10.0	6.9
7 BRYAN	13,600	1,130	14,730	7.7	6.8	9.1
8 CADDO	12,270	1,900	14,170	13.4	12.9	10.2
9 CANADIAN	34,575	2,825	37,400	7.6	7.4	4.8
10 CARTER	21,300	2,600	23,900	10.9	10.6	7.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,380	1,800	16,180	11.1	12.1	11.4
12 CHOCTAW	5,960	870	6,830	12.7	11.4	12.1
13 CIMARRON	1,830	90	1,920	4.7	4.3	5.1
14 CLEVELAND	77,875	5,725	83,600	6.8	6.6	4.8
15 COAL	2,320	370	2,690	13.8	14.1	11.7
16 COMANCHE	45,850	2,675	48,525	5.5	5.2	4.8
17 COTTON	3,180	160	3,340	4.8	5.0	3.9
18 CRAIG	6,320	710	7,030	10.1	10.2	7.7
19 CREEK	31,350	3,825	35,175	10.9	10.9	7.8
20 CUSTER	14,420	1,200	15,620	7.7	6.8	6.2
21 DELAWARE	11,270	990	12,260	8.1	8.3	7.6
22 DEWEY	2,750	290	3,040	9.5	9.4	6.2
23 ELLIS	3,490	220	3,710	5.9	6.2	6.2
24 GARFIELD	28,700	2,900	31,600	9.2	9.1	6.7

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	MAY 86	JUNE 85
25 GARVIN	11,700	1,740	13,440	12.9	12.1	7.2
26 GRADY	17,020	2,590	19,610	13.2	12.4	10.0
27 GRANT	3,260	150	3,410	4.4	5.7	3.7
28 GREER	2,990	170	3,160	5.4	4.7	5.2
29 HARMON	1,820	190	2,010	9.5	9.6	8.4
30 HARPER	2,340	130	2,470	5.3	5.0	5.2
31 HASKELL	3,820	920	4,740	19.4	18.8	17.2
32 HUGHES	4,950	1,140	6,090	18.7	17.7	14.4
33 JACKSON	11,220	850	12,070	7.0	7.6	6.5
34 JEFFERSON	3,990	500	4,490	11.1	11.1	6.8
35 JOHNSTON	4,430	400	4,830	8.3	7.5	7.9
36 KAY	24,325	2,175	26,500	8.2	6.3	6.6
37 KINGFISHER	6,890	710	7,600	9.3	9.8	4.9
38 KIOWA	5,540	420	5,960	7.0	7.2	7.1
39 LATIMER	4,010	780	4,790	16.3	18.2	19.0
40 LEFLORE	16,870	1,950	18,820	10.4	10.1	9.8
41 LINCOLN	12,740	1,780	14,520	12.3	12.9	9.4
42 LOGAN	15,300	1,180	16,480	7.2	6.3	5.3
43 LOVE	3,710	320	4,030	7.9	6.7	6.7
44 McCLAIN	12,180	1,110	13,290	8.4	7.4	4.9
45 McCURTAIN	13,760	2,130	15,890	13.4	11.5	10.7
46 McINTOSH	6,150	500	6,650	7.5	8.8	10.5
47 MAJOR	4,270	440	4,710	9.3	8.4	7.8
48 MARSHALL	4,300	390	4,690	8.3	7.8	6.6
49 MAYES	13,800	1,940	15,740	12.3	12.4	10.4
50 MURRAY	5,560	1,100	6,660	16.5	13.7	7.4
51 MUSKOGEE	31,175	3,175	34,350	9.2	9.5	10.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	MAY 86	JUNE 85
52 NOBLE	5,680	510	6,190	8.2	9.4	5.2
53 NOWATA	3,950	680	4,630	14.7	14.8	9.7
54 OKFUSKEE	5,710	620	6,330	9.8	10.1	8.4
55 OKLAHOMA	312,425	23,750	336,175	7.1	7.0	6.5
56 OKMULGEE	15,200	1,925	17,125	11.2	11.3	8.6
57 OSAGE	18,950	2,175	21,125	10.3	10.2	5.8
58 OTTAWA	11,250	3,200	14,450	22.1	22.5	10.2
59 PAWNEE	7,840	1,120	8,960	12.5	11.7	9.2
60 PAYNE	30,900	2,025	32,925	6.2	5.7	4.4
61 PITTSBURG	16,175	2,625	18,800	14.0	13.4	12.9
62 PONTOTOC	17,150	1,640	18,790	8.7	8.5	6.4
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,825	2,675	33,500	8.0	7.3	6.1
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,670	560	5,230	10.7	10.3	10.5
65 ROGER MILLS	2,120	310	2,430	12.8	14.7	7.2
66 ROGERS	24,390	2,860	27,250	10.5	10.1	7.8
67 SEMINOLE	10,720	2,140	12,860	16.6	15.3	11.5
68 SEQUOYAH	17,110	1,350	18,460	7.3	7.3	8.5
69 STEPHENS	18,470	2,690	21,160	12.7	12.3	8.9
70 TEXAS	9,960	850	10,810	7.9	5.8	3.7
71 TILLMAN	4,490	400	4,890	8.2	8.4	8.2
72 TULSA	229,800	22,950	252,750	9.1	8.8	7.5
73 WAGONER	22,540	1,850	24,390	7.6	7.2	5.4
74 WASHINGTON	24,550	2,180	26,730	8.2	8.2	4.1
75 WASHITA	6,570	670	7,240	9.3	8.5	7.4
76 WOODS	6,180	210	6,390	3.3	3.1	2.8
77 WOODWARD	10,700	1,710	12,410	13.8	13.7	8.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	MAY 86	JUNE 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	483,200	37,300	520,500	7.2	7.0	6.0
TULSA MSA	327,000	33,700	360,700	9.3	9.0	7.3

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	41000	3700	44,700	8.3
B. SOUTHWEST	53300	5500	58,800	9.4
C. NORTH CENTRAL	82900	7800	90,700	8.6
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	117500	12000	129,500	9.3
E. CENTRAL	373200	28300	401,500	7.0
F. TULSA	280100	29000	309,100	9.4
G. EAST CENTRAL	103700	11500	115,200	10.0
H. SOUTHERN	92000	10400	102,400	10.2
I. NORTHEAST	95500	12600	108,100	11.7
J. EASTERN	116000	11300	127,300	8.9
K. SOUTHEAST	65300	9800	75,100	13.0
L. CLEVELAND	67000	5200	72,200	7.2

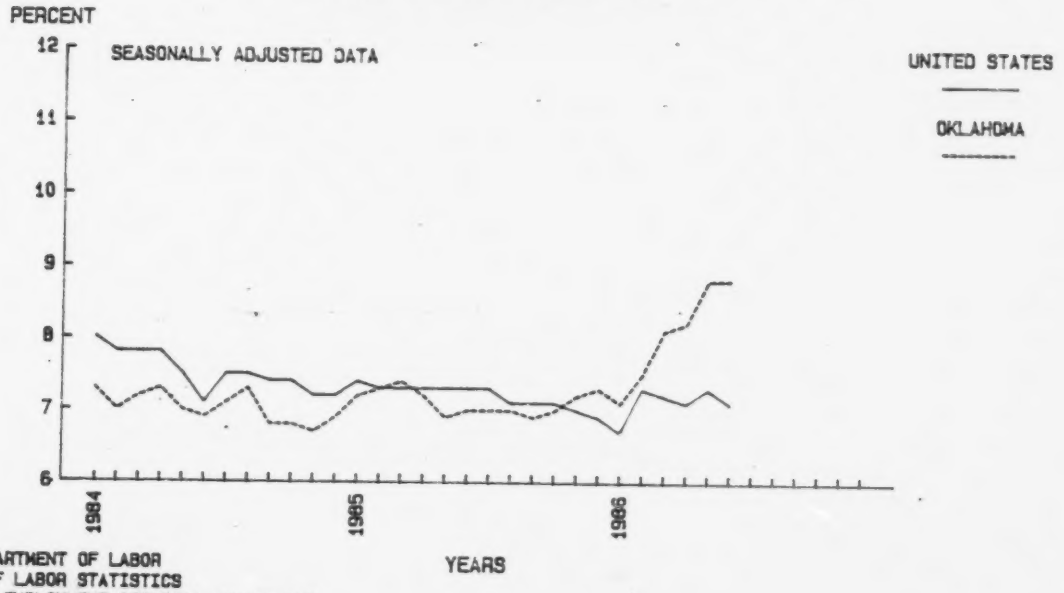
* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) Jun 1986p	May 1986r	Jun 1985r	Percent Change May 86 Jun 86	Absolute Change May 86 Jun 86	Jun 85 Jun 86
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,633.5	1,618.9	1,600.3	0.9	14.6	33.2
Unemployment	147.1	141.9	114.4	3.7	5.2	32.7
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.8	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.8	8.8	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,486.4	1,477.0	1,485.9	0.6	9.4	0.5
Agriculture	57.7	50.6	58.2	14.0	7.1	-0.5
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	140.8	141.4	150.8	-0.4	-0.6	-10.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *	1156.6	1162.4	1190.1	-0.5	-5.8	-33.5
Manufacturing	162.6	162.8	174.4	-0.1	-0.2	-11.8
Durable Goods	101.2	101.9	110.6	-0.7	-0.7	-9.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.6	3.0	-3.8	-0.1	-0.5
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	11.0	10.8	11.3	1.9	0.2	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.6	4.2	-2.8	-0.1	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	15.0	16.6	-1.3	-0.2	-1.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.5	7.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	32.0	32.3	38.0	-0.9	-0.3	-6.0
Construction & Related Mach	10.7	11.1	13.8	-3.6	-0.4	-3.1
Oil Field Machinery	5.9	6.3	8.6	-6.3	-0.4	-2.7
General Industrial Machinery	5.2	5.1	6.6	2.0	0.1	-1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	9.6	10.0	10.2	-4.0	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	21.1	21.1	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Aircraft and Parts	8.7	8.6	8.0	1.2	0.1	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	61.4	60.9	63.8	0.8	0.5	-2.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.7	8.5	9.4	2.4	0.2	-0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.1	3.3	6.5	0.2	0.0
Printing and Publishing	11.5	11.6	11.7	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.1	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.8	7.7	8.0	1.3	0.1	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.0	6.9	7.2	1.4	0.1	-0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.3	11.2	11.9	0.9	0.1	-0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Mining	54.0	54.9	67.8	-1.6	-0.9	-13.8
Oil and Gas Extraction	51.1	51.9	64.8	-1.5	-0.8	-13.7
Construction	43.9	43.8	48.6	0.2	0.1	-4.7
Heavy Construction Contractor	8.4	8.6	10.3	-2.3	-0.2	-1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.8	63.4	65.4	-0.9	-0.6	-2.6
Transportation	32.9	32.6	33.7	0.9	0.3	-0.8
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.8	17.2	-1.3	-0.2	-1.6
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.1	0.0
Communications & Elec-Gas-San. Service	29.9	30.8	31.7	-2.9	-0.9	-1.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	291.3	290.0	291.4	0.4	1.3	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	65.1	64.3	67.8	1.2	0.8	-2.7
Retail Trade	226.2	225.7	223.6	0.2	0.5	2.6
General Merchandise Store	29.8	29.0	28.8	2.8	0.8	1.0
Department Stores	12.0	11.5	12.1	4.3	0.5	-0.1
Food Stores	40.7	40.8	39.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.6
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	26.7	26.4	26.1	1.1	0.3	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.8	13.7	14.4	0.7	0.1	-0.6
Finance,Insurance & Real Estate	64.4	64.1	64.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
Banking	20.8	20.7	22.1	0.5	0.1	-1.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.8	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services	231.8	229.6	228.2	1.0	2.2	3.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.0	14.8	13.9	1.4	0.2	1.1
Personal Services	12.4	12.6	12.0	-1.6	-0.2	0.4
Motion Pictures	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	0.1	0.1
Health Services	69.9	69.5	69.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Hospitals	29.2	29.1	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.7
Educational Services	11.2	11.8	10.7	-5.1	-0.6	0.5
Government, Total	245.8	253.8	249.9	-3.2	-8.0	-4.1
Federal Government	53.2	53.4	51.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.8
State and Local Government	192.6	200.4	198.5	-3.9	-7.8	-5.9
State Government	65.3	69.9	66.8	-6.6	-4.6	-1.5
Local Government	127.3	130.5	131.7	-2.5	-3.2	-4.4

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level . Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p = preliminary r = revised

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



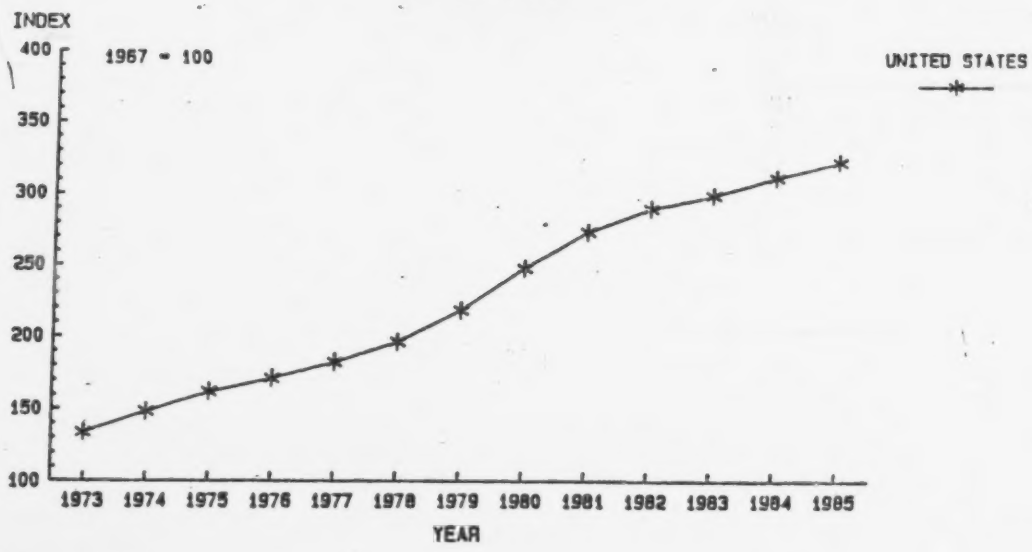
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	MONTH 1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.3	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.